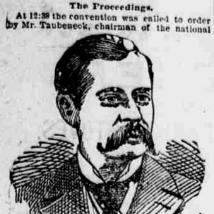
bynopsis of the Froceedings of the Gather-ing at St. Louis—It Refused to In-dorse Sewall as Bryan's Runing Mate.

Following is a synopsis of the proceedings of the Populist national convention held at St. Louis:

FIRST DAY. The Proceedings.



Chairman H. E. Taubeneck. committee, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis. Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri was in-

troduced by Taubeneck, and delivered an address of welcome.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded to Gov. Stone's address of welcome. The chairman asked such members of the executive committee as were in the body of he hall to step up to the platform. Among those who thus advanced was Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, who was warmly cheeted. Chairman Taubeneck introduced as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Butler, of North Carolina, saying that he had been chosen by acclamation and without a dissenting voice, in a committee of 140 members, and expressing the belief that when the convention adjourned

it would have accomplished its work just as Senator Butler was received with three cheers, which he characterized as "a cyclone of patriotism." All history taught, he said, that there always came a crisis in the affairs of men when humanity was raised to a higher level according as the men on whose shoulders the responsibility rested were able to meet the crists with wisdom and patriotism (cheers), and to solve it to the betterment of humanity.

Two political parties, he said, had held naconventions this year, had adopted platforms, and had put forward their leaders and now another great political party, young but a growing giant in strength, had assem-bled to speak to the American people at this official and important hour. [Cheers.] The populists were here because there was need of them to be here. The parties that had had charge of the government since the war had succeeded in bringing the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and rain, and had necessitated the existence of the populist organization. The two parties had vied with each other in 'straddling." but now "straddling" was a thing

Senator Butler closed with the declaration that, if united, the party would strike down the minious of organized capital and gold monopoly. When Senator Butler resumed his seat after

spenking nearly an hour, some cries were raised for a speech from Mrs. Lease, but the chairman directed the screinry to call the roll of states to name the committee on credentials. This was done. On motion of Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota

m., to enable the committee on credentials to

The night ression falled on account of lack of light, and the convention adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

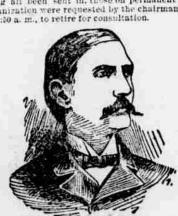
## SECOND DAY.

ST Louis, July 23 At 10:10 Senator Butler, of North Carolina emperary chairman, called the convention to

Por Mr Smith was selected to lead in The chairman called for the report of the was still not prepared to report, and was given

The roll of states was then called for the names of committeemen on permanent organization, resolutions and notification of nominees. That operation was slow and occupied

The names of proposed committeemen hav ing all been sent in those on permanent ortion were requested by the chairman, at



At 11:35 the committee on platform, left the Bonvention to meet at the Lindell hotel Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, offered the

"WHEREAS, We are all populists and deprecate an attack which has appeared in some of the newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of the convention;

"Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the bers of this convention to the people's

The resolution was tabled, as was a motion to take recess until two o'clock. A delegate from Kansas rose on his chair to object to the presence of the police in a populist convention, but he was howled down.

A motion to take a recess till three o'clock was finally successful and the temporary chairman at 12:45 declared the convention adfourned till that hour.

Afternoon Session. It was 3:30 when Senator Butler called the convention to order, and stated that the committe on credentials was prepared to make a partial report. Thereupon Mr. Wardell, of California, chairman of the committee, came to the stand and submitted a majority report recommending that the delegates be recognized in all the meantained cases; the technique recommending that the delegates be recognized in all the uncontested cases; that in the cases of the first ten Illinois congressional districts both contestants and contestees be scated with the right to cast half votes, and that, in the case of Colorado the delegates known as the Patterson delegates be scated and cast the full votes of the state. Minority reports, the chairman stated, would be submitted in those cases.

That part of the report for the admission of

That part of the report for the admission of

That part of the report for the admission of the delegates whose scale were uncontested was agreed to and then there ensued a long and serimonious wrangle over the rest of the report, the majority prevailing in the end.

The Commistee on permanent organization abnounced itself ready to report.

Mr. Cox stated the recommendations of the remmistee—the name of Senator Allen, of Nebrasia (being reported as permanent chairman). (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The minority report was then read, presenting the name of James E. Campion, of Malton, as permanent chairman. (Cheers and applause from the adherents of the middle-of-the-road section) of the convention.) The excitement lasted for fully ten minutes, the guidous of Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Tennessee and other states and the middle-of-the-road banners being carried around in tunnituous procession in insuitation of the acone is the hemoeratic convention at Chicage when Erran

the convention.

The question was put by Senator Butler (who had resumed the chair) and he decided hat the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The convention then, at 7:15, began to vote is states on the adoption of the majority report (Alien for permanent chairman) the utmet confusion prevailing.

The vote was announced at 8:05 p. m. as: For Alen 778, for Campton 164, for Donnelly 1.

At soon as the vote was announced, the Bryth section of the convention broke out into a will shout of triumph, delegates standing up and pelferating, and waving hats and fans, and main a procession of guidon-bearers took

and spellerating, and waving hats and fans, and achia a procession of guidon-bearers took the up the march through the convention hall, rellier demonically. The band took part in the performance with the strains of "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs.

Finally, at 8:20, some degree of order was re-tored, when Mr. Watkins, of California, tepped to the platform and said that the Cam pion men (of whom he was one) had fought a grand fight and had been squarely whipped, and now he moved to make the nomination of Senator Allen unnnimous. The motion was adopted with a whoop. Senator Allen was es corted to the chair by Lafe Pence, "Cyclone Davis and Ignatius Donnelly, and was greeted with cheers. He then addressed the conven-

## THIRD DAY.

Morning Session. The convention was called to order by Sena-or Allen, permanent chairman, at 10:04

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Union Methodist church. St. Louis.

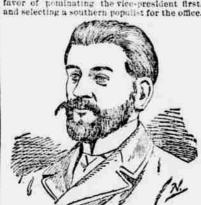
The chairman introduced Mrs. Marian Todd, who read a resolution expressing a regret for the death of Mrs. S. E. B. Emory, "one of our number," and read an address eloquently eulogizing the deceased lady. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote after which the reading cleric added his tribute to the services of Mrs. S. E. B. Emory.

A gavei constructed in the state of Ohio out of 48 different kinds of timber, representing every state, was presented to the chairman by

every state, was presented to the chairman by Delegate DeNoe, of Ohio, as a "middle-of-the-road" gavel, and it was accepted by the chair-The states were then called for the appointment of a delegate to act on the conference committee with the silver convention. When

the state of Texas was reached, the spokes-man of that delegation declared, indignantly, that Texas had no name to present for such a The report of the committee on rules and order of business, which was made late Thurs-day night, was taken up. The majority report baving been read last night, the minority re-port was now read—the point of it being that

nominations for vice-president shall be made prior to nominations for president. After the reports had been debated by several members, the previous question was de-manded, and the chair declared it to be car-ried, and declared all further debate to be cut-off. Nevertheless Mr. Gerrs Brown, of Mas-sachusetts, and ex-Gov. Gibbs. of Texas, were permitted to address the convention, both in favor of perminating the vice-president first,



Temperary Chairman Merion C. Butter. The question was put on the adoption of the ajority report so far as it did not conflict with the minerity report and it was adopted.

Much time was spent over thedetalls of the ules-many amendments having been effered to them, with more or less discussion and the

the chair to relieve Senator Allen. The convention, by an almost unanimous ofe, decided to leave the selection of a chairman of the national committee to the committee itself, instead of confiding the selection of the chairman to the presidential nominee.

When that portion of the rules was reached which provided for a reversal of the order of which provided for a reversal of the crack of nominating president and vice-president "Cyclone" Davis took the stand and said he lelieved he could now point the way to a haven
of peace. He had received pleages from the
states of Nevada and lilinois, in addition to
the states of Kansas and Nebrasia, that
if the convention proceeded in regular
order they would sustain the middle-or-lieorder they would sustain the middle-of-il road candidate for vice-president. He for his part was willing to trust their good faith an to withdraw all obstruction.

A delegate from Minnesota added to these pledges "the almost unanimous support" of Minnesota's 53 delegates.

But the convention was not in the humor to accept the olive branch of peace. Fifty men addressed the chair at once, and when the chairman decinred that the previous question had been ordered. Mr. Crandall, of New Jer-sey, advanced to the platform, and shaking his fist, said he was a delegate, and he proposed to be heard. He was howled down not withstand

The roll of states was called on the question of substituting the minority report, giving precedence to the vice-presidential nominaion, for the majority report to proceed to ballot for president first and vice-president next.

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, who had cast
\$5 of that state's vote for the majority report,
announced that he would hange that vote uness good faith was to be observed and a south-

ern vice-president nominated.

A scene of wild confusion ensued which delayed the proceedings some time. An informal count showed the vote to be: For the minority report 730: for the majority report 706 Before the result was announced Mr. Skinner changed the vote of North Carolina, east-ing the whole 95 votes for the minority report which was adopted, the official total being:

for the minority, 785; for the majority report The report as thus amended was then de-

The chair then announced that the committee on resolutions had prepared a report, but the minority members, who wished to sign a minority report, requested time for this pur-

Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on resolutions and platform, took the plutform at 3:05 to read the platform and resolutions, which had been agreed to he said, with great unanimity, but not with entire unanimity, as minority reports would be presented by Mr. Kearby, of Texas, and Mr. of Ohio. He read the platform and



There were three minority reports presented

The states were called for nomination for vice-president.

When Alabama was called Col. P. G. Bau-man mounted the platform and placed in nom-ination Harry Skinner, of North Carolina. The convention then decided to take a recess until six o'clock.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

At 6:35 p. m. the convention was called to order by its permanent chairman, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, but it was a long time before the call produced the desired result. Then the chairman announced that a message had been received from the alliver convention and it would now be read.

Judge Pollard, of Missouri, a member of the aliver convention and its would now be read.

Judge Pollard, of Missouri, a member of the aliver convention was introduced by the chairman and proceeded to read the platform man, and proceeded to read the platform adopted by that body. There were some points where the convention was received with applaus, the whole convention standing on chairs and waving hat. A glanute wooden well.

Man by resched the conclusion to the effect.

Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, moved to lay on the table both the majority and minority reports, until after the adoption of rules by the convention.

The question was put by Senator Butler the presidency of states for nominations for vice-

The call of states for nominations for vice-president was resumed.

Representative Howard, of Alabama, placed in nomination Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the late populist congressman from Georgia.

Mr. Sovereign, master workman of the Knights of Labor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson's nomination was also accorded.

Mr. Watson's nominations was also accorded.

Mr. Wutson's nomination was also seconded by Delegate Johnson, of California. Colorado being called, yleided to Mr. Lafe Pence, now of New York, formerly a congressman of Colorado, who advocated the nomina



Mr. Murphy, of Georgia, in seconding the comination of Tom Watson, spoke of the populist party in the south as being the protectors of the colored man in his right to vote, as evidenced by the Georgians having a "black Af-

rica." in their delegation.
Mr. L. H. Stockwell, of Indiana, seconded Tom Watson, stating that he had been twice fairly elected to the lower house of congress,

and as often counted out.

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, once familiarly known as "Caiamity Weller" nominated Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.

Mr. W. A. Harrjs, of Kansas, seconded the nomination of Mr. Sewall, but Judge Frank Doster, of the Kansas delegation, rising in his seat and speaking for a meritan of the delegaseat and speaking for a portion of the delegaseat and speaking for a portion of the deriga-tion, expressed their dissent and seconded the nomination of the "often elected and often de-frauded" Thomas Watson of Georgia. Kentucky yielded to Capt. Burnam, of Ten-nessee, who nominated A. L. Mims, of Tennes-see, one of the grandest men in the state. Illinois, which by request had been passed

Illinois, which by request had been passed earlier in the evening, through Mr. G. M. Miller, seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims. Louisiana seconded Tom Watson.

Delegate L. C. Bateman, of Maine, responded when his state was called, and protested, sol-emnly, against the nomination of Mr. Sewall for vice-president, and named Mann Page, of Virginia, president of the National Farmers' alliance, saying that it was a nomination which would thrill the pride of every southern

Mr. R. B. Taylor, of Michigan, spoke in favor f the nomination of Mr. Watson, of Georgia. Deputy Walton, of Georgia (colored), was introduced to the convention and was allowed eve minutes to second the nomination of Mr.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was the next speaker. On behalf of his state he seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson. Mr. C. P. Gore, the billnd orator of Missis-sippi, "seconded the nomination of Mr. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.
Missouri announced that it had no name to
present, but was "for the man from Maine,"
Mr. James Donovan, of Montana, supported

the nomination of Sewall.

Mr. George Abbott, of Nebraska, seconded
the nomination of Tom Watson, of Georgia,
Nevada was represented by Mr. Rogers, of California, who seconded the nomination o

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina.

Mr. William R. Henry, of North Carolina addressed the convention as the spokesman of New Hampshire. He said that the last words that rang in his cars as he left the old North "Vote for Bryan, because he is greater than

for vice-president. It was after midnight when, the nominating speeches being closed, a roll call was ordered, which resulted in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. A demonstration fol lowed the announcement, which was brough

to a close by the lights going out, and the con-vention adjourned till nine o'clock Saturday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

The Proceedings. St. Louis, July 25. The convention was called to order by th permanent chairman, Senator Allen, at 9:40 a m., and Rev. Mr. Kent., of Washington, D. C. opened the proceedings with prayer. THE BALL STARTED

The chairman repeated his ruling of Friday



William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska vention giving the nomination of a vice-presdent the preference over the nomination of president made the selection of national com-mitteeman the next order of business. Mr. J. K. Burnett, of Culifornia, protested that this was not so, and insisted that the con

The chairman curtly replied that the gentle man's statement of facts was entirely mis taken, and went on with the naming of nation taken, and went on with the naming of sational committeemen. When that was finished he called for committee on notification.

Alabama being called, Mr. George F. Gaither, of that state, addressing his "brothers and sisters of the convention," yielded to James B. Weaver, who he said, would name the man who would be the running mate of Tom Watwho would be the running mate of Tom Watson, and run the gold bugs out of existence.

Mr. Weaver opened his speech with the remark that the condition of the people's party
this morning was most "critical." He had but
two aspirations—one was to preserve untarnished and unbroken the great principles of
the party, and the other was to preserve the
marks overantization. "for present and future

the party, and the other was to preserve the party organization "for present and future uses in every portion of the country."

He assumed that all delegates had read in the papers this morning the telegram from Mr. Bryan declining to accept the nomination of the people's party disassociated from Mr. Sewall. "No man," said Mr. Weaver, could have done less and be a man. Mr. Bryan's attitude challenges the respect of every delegate present, and cf every man who reads the proceedings of this convention. "But," he continued, "this is a greater question than the personality of our candidate. tion than the personality of our candidate. After I read Mr. Bryan's telegram I utterly re-fused—and I now utterly refuse—to concur with the desire either of Mr. Bryan or of Senator Jones as to who shall be the nominee of

tor Jones as to vibo shall be the nominee of this convention."

The rest of Weaver's speech was read from a typewritten copy, and closed as follows:

Therefore, in obedience to my highest conceptions of duty, with a solemn conviction that I am right. I place in nomination for the presidency of the United States a distinguished gentleman who, let it be remembered, has already been three times indoorsed by the population of the presidency of the United States are to the presidency. I name that matchless champion of the people, that intrepid for of cerporate greed, that spiendid young statesman. William J. Bryan, of Nobrasks.

Mr. Bryan's name was received with ap-

versing Mr. Bryan's famous epigram, was brought in and carried around the hall. The banners of the states were raised and a vool-ferous attempt made to raise enthusiasm, but with a marked absence of spontaneity. A por-

trait of Bryan was displayed and numerous devices carried around the hall. Gen. Fletd, of Virginia, came to the front, and in a short, impassioned speech, declared Mr. Bryan the choice of the Virginia delegation, and declared that, although no music had been provided, the convention was marching "to the music of the spheres," that "victory stands tiptoe on the mountain tops," and that all which the convention had to do was to accept it.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," he went on-"I mean gentlemen of the convention" (laughter), "I move that the rules be suspended and the nomination of Wm Bryan be declared unanimous."

The chairman put the question and two-

thirds of the delegates arose with vociferous shouts of "nye, aye." This cry, however, was accompanied by the counter cry of "no, no." "Call the roll of states."

The motion to suspend the rules was understood to be withdrawn, and the call of states for presidential nominations was begun.

The roll call of states continued for nomina-

The roll call of states continued for nominations, amid great excitement and confusion.
At 3:49 p. m. the call of states for voting began.
The candidates were Bryan and Norton.
The call of states concluded, a ballot was ordered, and Mr. Bryan was nominated on the first ballot Texas stood out solidly usainst Bryan, custing her 103 votes for Norton, and refusing stubbornly and effectively to be drawn into the macistrom of excitement that wed the announcement of the result of the

This concluded the business, and the convenion, at 5:00 p. m., adjourned sine die

WATSON WILL ACCEPT In the Interest of Harmony, and Believes

the Ticket Will be Elected. AUGUSTA, Ga., July 26 .- A United Press representative saw Thomas E. Watson, the populist nomince for the vice-presidency, at his home yesterday in Thompson, Ga. Mr. Watson said: "I will accept the nomination. I wired my friends in St. Louis to that effect. I did it in the interest of harmony and to prevent the disruption of the populist party, which cemed imminent. Under the circumstances I did what I believed to be best for all interests. The movement for fusion was immensely greater than I had any idea of two weeks ago. I was originally for a straightout populist platform and a straightout populist ticket, but the demand for fusion was so great it could not be withstood. Total fusion, or adoption of the entire democratic ticket would have killed the populist party. As it is, the integrity of the party is preserved. Under the circumstances, I fully indorse the policy pursued by the

convention. There is no reason why I should refuse to receive the support of a man who agrees with me in three essential principles because he does not agree with me in four. I should rather accept his aid and thank him for it.

"If Mr. Bryan accepts the populist nomination, I believe our ticket will

be elected. WILLIAM J. ERYAN Buried Under an Avalanche of Letters

and Pamphlets. LINCOLN, Neb., July 27 .- Senator Jones, of Arkansas, arrived in Lincoln last evening and was immediately driven to the residence of Mr. Bryan, where an earnest conference was held on subjects of much importance to the democratic and populist parties. So great has been the avalanche of written matter addressed to Mr. Bryan that he is practically swamped and many of the letters and telegrams that were sent him after his nomination his party, and because he is a populist, but, for God Almighty's sake, do not give us Sewall livered by Mr. Bryan in closing the deate on the democratic plutform at Chicago has been printed for distribution under the supervision of Mr Bryan, with some verbal corrections.

AN INFATUATED MAN

Shoots His Charmer and Himself Fatally -Leaves a Wife and Five Children. Sr. PAUL, Minn., July 27.-Henry B. White and Miss Tillie Stumpf are lying between life and death at the City hospital from wounds inflicted by the man yesterday afternoon. White, his wife and five children live at Northfield, but for some time he has been making love to Miss Stumpf, a pretty girl of 21. She became annoyed at his attentions and came to St. Paul. Yesterday he appeared at her home. 1521 Minnehaha street, and asked for her. Upon catching sight of her, White drew a revolver and fired fon shots at her. One of these passed through her left side. White then

drew another revolver and shot himself, the bullet just missing the heart and taking effect in his left lung.

CECIL RHODES.

The Cape Parliament Believes He Was Cognizant of Jamleson's Intentions. CAPE Town, July 25 .- The Cape parliament has unanimously adopted the majority report of the committee which was appointed to investigate the circumstances of the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jamieson and his followers last winter. The report declares that Ceell Rhodes, at that time prime minister of Cape Colony, was aware of the intentions of Jamieson, but that the London directors of the British South Africa Co. were not, though they ought to have had their suspicions aroused, seeing that the company was being drawn upon for large sums of money, ostensibly for purposes of flotation, but really to defray the expenses of preparing for and conducting a revolution.

Bryan a l'opular Leader. New York, July 26 .- The Mercury who would be the running mate of Tom Wat- this morning says, regarding the

populist ticket: This nomination places Bryan, of Nebraska, at the head of the greatest popular movement of this country. It makes him, more than was the lamented Lincoln in his day, the popular leader and representative of the

great American people. Despite his chivalrous desire to link his own success with that of Arthur Sewall, we feel confident that Mr. Bryan will accept promptly the populist nomination.

The nomination of ex-Congressman Tom Watson, of Georgia, will add strength to the ticket."

Yaluable Horses Burned. WHITING, Ind., July 26 .- The barns of the Forsythe track were totally destroyed by fire last night. The horses Amanda, Elizabeth B., Margaret B., Lady Wentworth and Adam Amack, the property of M. J. Rogers, of Chicago, valued at \$3,500 were burned to

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles of the National People's Party Adopted at the St. Louis Convention.

Following is the declaration of principles and platform presented to and adopted by the Populist national convention at St. Louis:

The Platform.

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirm its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding assembles that the connivance of the present and preceding the connivance of the present and preceding assembles the connection of the present and preceding the present and present and preceding the present and pres The Platform. administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have present independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's govern-ment, which functions have been basely surment, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate
monopolies. The influence of European moneychangers has been more potent in shaping
legislation than the voice of the American
people. Executive power and patronage
have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the
people, and plutocracy has thereby been
contrared viron the relies of denocative. To enthroned upon the rulns of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own af-fairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

Declaration of Principles.

1. We demand a national money, safe and cound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private: a just, equitable and efficient means of tribution direct to the people and through the inwful disbursements of the government.

2 We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the con-

sent of the foreign nations.

2. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be specify increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business.

and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

ecilic act of congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract. 6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obli-

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income law as a misinterpretation of the

. We demand that postal saving banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange. Second—Transportation.

 Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and present power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the esent rights and personal liberties of the dzens may be destroyed, such ownership to be accomplished gradually in a manner con-

sistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and he proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alterated martraged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the law organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in poyment thereof by the debtor compathe forcelosure sales f said roads the government shall pur-hase the same if it becomes necessary to pro-cet its interests therein or if they can be purchused at a reasonable price; and the govern-ment shall operate said railreads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitaale provisions for protection of life and propy, giving to all transportation interests an privileges and equal rates for fares and

denounce the present Infamous chemes for refunding these delts, and de-and that the laws now applicable thereto be secuted and administered according to their atent and spirit.

4 The telegraph, like the railroads, being a

necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people. I hird-Land. I True policy demands that the national and te legislation su h as will ultimately enable very prudent and industrious citizen to secure home, and therefore the land should not be mopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corpora-tions in excess of their actual needs should be, y lawful means, reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and

private land monopoly, as well as allen owner-ship, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the iand grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the countyance of the interior depart-ment, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we condemn legislation by con-press which will enforce the exception of mineral land, both grants as well as before

2. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homstend law, and that no ex-ception be made in the case of Indian reservans when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this de-

Four-Direct Legislation. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

Five-General Propositions. I We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a di-rect vote of the people.

2. We tender to the particule people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for present freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be

a free and independent state.

3. We favor home rule in the territories and District of Columbia and the early admission of the territories as states. 4 All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.
5. In times of great industrial depression

labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable. 6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect con-tempt and ruling them by injunction, should be

prevented by proper legislation.
7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Eniou soldiers. . Helieving that the elective franchise and an untrammelied ballot are essential to gov-ernment of, for and by the people, the people's party condemn the wholesale system of dis-franchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the state legislature

to take such action as will give full and free ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions consil-tute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organi-zation will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the present campaign upon which the presi-dential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issu between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citi-zens agreeing with us upon this vital question. There was very little applause given any of the various declarations of the platform. The one in favor of recognizing Cuban indepen-dence was most appreciated, and after it, in point of popularity, came the one in favor of "initiative and referendum."

America has taught the world that the supremely good soldier loves peace and deplores the horrors of war.—Rey. A. B. Bich, Methodish Dubois, Pa.

The Frances Shimer Academy of the Uni-

The Frances Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago

Which for more than forty years has been known as Mt. Carroll Seminary has, by the wish of its founder, become an affiliated school of The University of Chicago. The relation of the Frances Shimer Academy to The University of Chicago is a double one. It is an affiliated academy of the University; and as such the work of instruction is under the direct oversight of the University; eight of its fifteen trustees are trustees of the University.

The local and internal administration of the Academy will be in charge of the Dean, Miss Ida M. Gardner, who for fifteen years has been Principal of College Preparatory Schools both East and West. The course of study, with slight changes, will be identical with that of Morgan Park Academy, and will fit pupils for any College in the country.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for

"Eventuing is marked down these days," remarked Mrs. Bargain Hunter. "Yes." assented her husband. "Even plain ordinary goose feathers." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

KIND TO THE AGED.—"Isabel, why did you give your grandmother a pale-rink umbrelia on her birthday?" "I expect to carry it protty often myself."—Chicago Record.

THE MARKETS.	
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On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C.P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Bulson-"I know where you can find a remarkably cheap piano mover." Briggs"How did you discover him?" Billson-"I
let my piano rent get behind."—Cleveland
Plaindealer.

The Modern Way Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the sys-tem and break up colds, headaches and feten and rear up cours, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

THOMAS KNEW.—Teacher—"Where is the capital of Grent Britain, Thomas?" Thomas—"Most of it's in this country."—Chicago

Children for Adoption. If you desire to adopt a nice child of any nge address I. C. Home Society, 234 La Salle St. Room 201, Chicago, Iil. Enclose 2 cent stamp for reply with circular.

CLARA-"Oh! have you heard about Corn

Carrot! She is going to marry a rich widower with six children." Dora-"She always was a greedy thing."-Tit-Bits. Firs stopped free and permanently cured.

No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free \$2 trial bottle & trentise. Dr. Kline, 633 Arch st. Phila ,Pa.

THERE are in business three things neces--knowledge, temper and time -Fel-SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's

Hill's Halr and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. Tun secret of success in modern art is to be crasy in an original way.—Fliege Blactter.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Au-tioch, Ill., April 11, 1894. It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. -Swift.

Hail's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75a. THE fatter the pig, the better it likes the mud.-Ram's Horn.

## Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask

## your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, too pages.



A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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DYSPEPSIA: YUGATAN KILLS IT. A. N. K., S.